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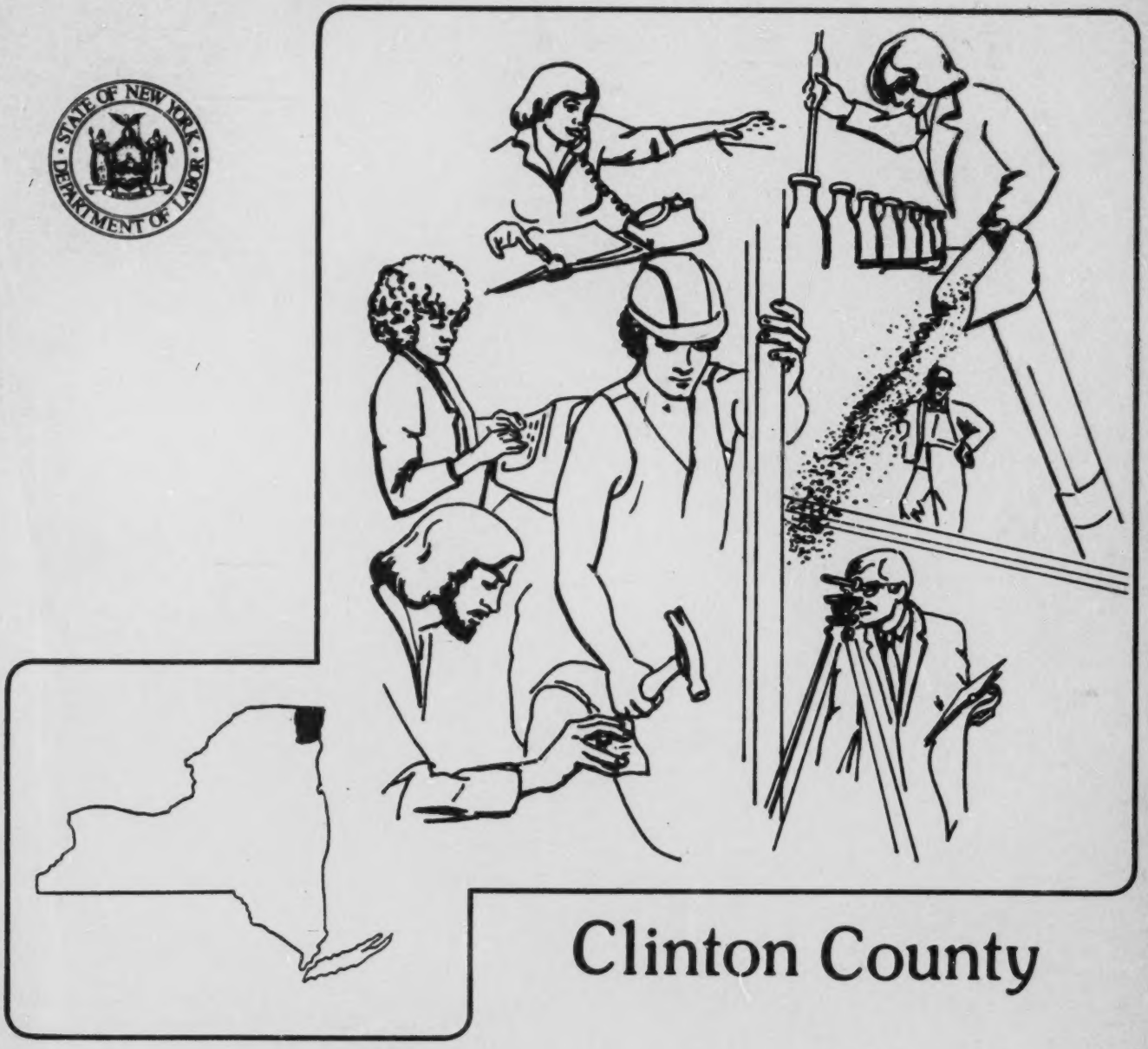
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Clinton County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CLINTON COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Clinton County, located in the northeastern corner of New York State, borders the Canadian Province of Quebec and Lake Champlain (Map 1).

MAP 1

Clinton County is primarily rural. Approximately two-thirds of its terrain is woodlands while slightly less than one-sixth is devoted to active agriculture. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Clinton County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

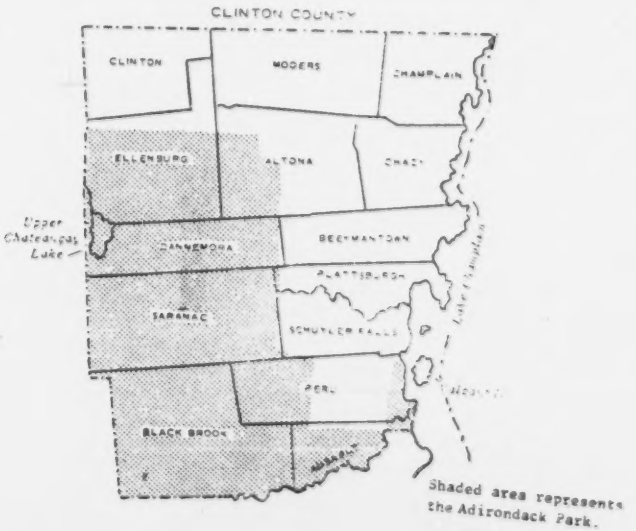
Category of use	Clinton County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,118.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	15.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	47.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	18.5	17.6
Wet land	4.0	4.2
Water	7.2	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.7	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.3	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Approximately 40 percent of the County area is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes of the Park attract large numbers of tourists to Clinton County annually. Lake Champlain, the area's focal point, is considered one of the most beautiful recreational lakes in the nation.

Regulations governing the use of state forest lands have influenced and limited the development of some regions of Clinton County. The Plattsburgh area, the major noninstitutional population concentration is located along the eastern border of the County, outside of the Adirondack Park. Interstate highway route 87, the Adirondack Northway, provides convenient access to Plattsburgh and the resort areas along Lake Champlain.

MAP 2. CLINTON COUNTY AREA INCLUDED IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK



II. Population

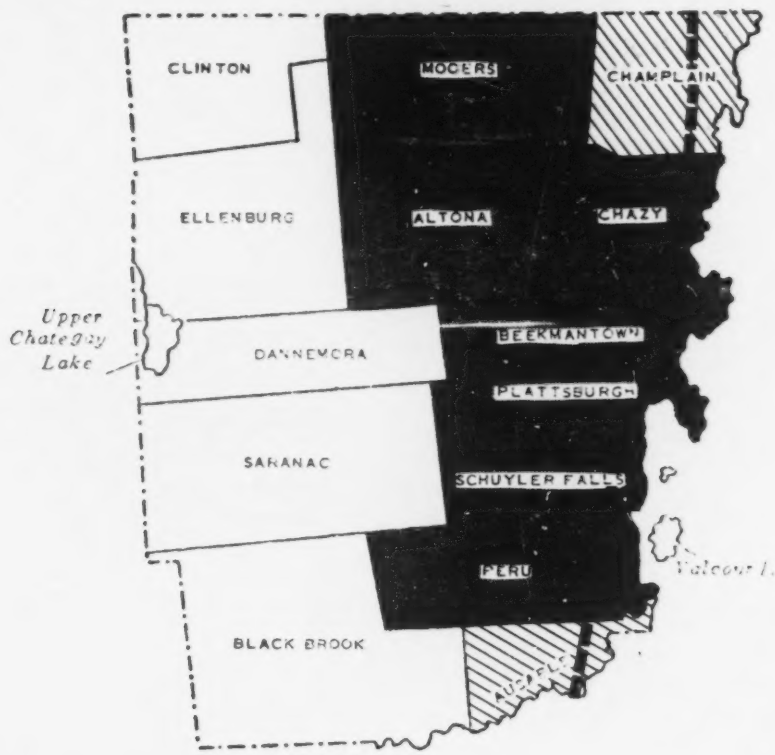
The 1980 census count of population in Clinton County was 80,750. The eastern towns bordering Lake Champlain had, for the most part, higher population densities than the towns in the western portion of the County. Plattsburgh Town was by far the most densely populated town in the County with over 300 residents per square mile. At 72 persons per square mile, the Clinton County population was far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. The County ranked 41st in population density among New York State's 62 counties. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town in Clinton County.

MAP 3
Clinton County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)

0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The impact of Interstate route 87 (the Northway) is evident in the 1960-1980 growth trends among towns in Clinton. The Northway, completed in the 1960's, provides an important transportation link to the Capital District. The County's greatest growth between 1960 and 1980 occurred along the course of this four-lane highway in towns bordering Lake Champlain. All five western towns in Clinton County posted population declines over the 20-year period. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Clinton County for the 1960-1980 period.

MAP 4
Clinton County
Population Growth Trends from 1960 to 1980, By Town 1/



Interstate 87 (Northway)
Growth was faster than County averages
Growth was slower than County averages
Decreasing population

1/ The population of Plattsburgh City was used to calculate the population growth trend Plattsburgh Town.

Between 1900 and 1980, the rate of population growth in Clinton County was about half that of New York State--70.2 percent vs. 141.5 percent. Unlike the State, the population of Clinton County declined in the 1910-1920 and 1940-1950 periods. In 1970-1980, when the State population fell for the first time in this century, the County population advanced by over 10 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Clinton County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND CLINTON COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Clinton County
1900	7,268,894	47,430
1910	9,113,614	48,230
1920	10,385,227	43,898
1930	12,588,066	46,687
1940	13,479,142	54,006
1950	14,830,192	53,622
1960	16,782,304	72,722
1970	18,241,391	72,934
1980	17,557,288	80,750

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND CLINTON COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Clinton County
1900-1910	25.4	1.7
1910-1920	14.0	-9.0
1920-1930	21.2	6.4
1930-1940	7.1	15.7
1940-1950	10.0	-0.7
1950-1960	13.2	35.6
1960-1970	8.7	0.3
1970-1980	-3.8	10.7

Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Clinton County subdivisions. The large population increase in the town of Plattsburgh between 1950 and 1960 was due to the installation of the Plattsburgh Air Force Base in 1954.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clinton County	53,622	72,722	72,934	80,750
Altona Town	1,711	1,750	1,852	2,077
Au Sable Town	1,903	2,605	2,652	2,792
Keeseville Village (part)	1,092	1,239	1,210	1,055
Beekmantown Town	1,690	2,538	3,189	4,275
Black Brook Town	1,611	1,595	1,484	1,505
Champlain Town	5,118	5,544	5,633	5,889
Champlain Village	1,505	1,549	1,426	1,410
Rouses Point Village	2,001	2,160	2,250	2,266
Chazy Town	2,741	3,386	3,393	3,766
Clinton Town	844	796	712	685
Dannemora Town	5,614	6,141	4,719	4,717
Dannemora Village (part)	3,848	4,421	3,260	3,327
Ellenburg Town	2,098	1,945	1,775	1,751
Mooers Town	2,509	2,587	2,606	2,927
Mooers Village	496	543	536	549
Peru Town	2,348	3,110	4,312	5,352
Plattsburgh City	17,738	20,172	18,715	21,057
Plattsburgh Town	3,713	13,390	15,881	16,384
Saranac Town	2,399	4,006	3,127	3,389
Dannemora Village (part)	274	414	475	443
Schuyler Falls Town	1,585	3,157	2,884	4,184

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Altona Town	2.3	5.8	12.1
Au Sable Town	36.9	1.8	5.3
Keeseville Village (part)	13.5	-2.3	-12.8
Beekmantown Town	50.2	25.7	34.1
Black Brook Town	-1.0	-7.0	1.4
Champlain Town	8.3	1.6	4.5
Champlain Village	2.9	-7.9	-1.1
Rouses Point Village	7.9	4.2	0.7
Chazy Town	23.5	0.2	11.0
Clinton Town	-5.7	-10.6	-3.8
Dannemora Town	9.4	-23.2	0.0
Dannemora Village (part)	14.9	-26.3	2.1
Ellenburg Town	-7.3	-8.7	-1.4
Mooers Town	3.1	0.7	12.3
Mooers Village	9.5	-1.3	2.4
Peru Town	32.5	38.6	24.1
Plattsburgh City	13.7	-7.2	12.5
Plattsburgh Town	260.6	18.6	3.2
Saranac Town	67.0	-21.9	8.4
Dannemora Village (part)	51.1	14.7	-6.7
Schuyler Falls Town	99.2	-8.6	45.1

In 1980 whites comprised 95.3 percent of the Clinton County population, blacks accounted for 2.9 percent and all other groups made up 1.8 percent. Over half of all minority group members in the County resided in Plattsburgh City or Plattsburgh Town. Minority group military personnel at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base plus a relatively large number of minority-group students at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh accounted for the highest percentage of minority group members in both Plattsburgh City and Plattsburgh Town. The State Correctional Facility at Dannemora contained the only other heavy concentration of minority group members in Clinton County. Dannemora Town, where the prison is located, accounted for 42 percent of all County minority group members. (See Table 6.)

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Clinton County	76,991	2,330	179	376	874
Altona Town	2,031	1	36	5	4
Au Sable Town	2,774	4	5	7	2
Keeseville Village (part)	1,050	1	2	1	1
Beekmantown Town	4,239	24	4	4	4
Black Brook Town	1,504	-	1	-	-
Champlain Town	5,848	10	-	24	7
Champlain Village	1,405	1	-	3	1
Rouses Point Village	2,233	8	-	19	6
Chazy Town	3,751	6	2	3	4
Clinton Town	681	-	-	2	2
Dannemora Town	3,142	1,103	26	12	434
Dannemora Village (part)	1,753	1,103	26	12	433
Ellenburg Town	1,738	3	6	2	2
Mooers Town	2,910	-	10	3	4
Mooers Village	548	-	-	1	-
Peru Town	5,298	19	15	8	12
Plattsburgh City	20,329	362	31	150	185
Plattsburgh Town	15,216	776	34	152	206
Saranac Town	3,377	3	7	-	2
Dannemora Village (part)	441	-	-	-	2
Schuyler Falls Town	4,153	19	2	4	6

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Clinton County 1,435 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Clinton County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Clinton County

The resident labor force of Clinton County has been growing steadily over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of widening participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CLINTON COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	26.7	28.6	30.0	30.9	31.8	32.8	33.3
Employment	24.4	25.7	26.1	27.0	28.7	29.9	30.4
Unemployment	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.1	12.9	12.5	9.5	8.6	8.8

The labor force in Clinton County grew 24.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, for an annual average growth rate of 4.1 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The labor force in the County expanded each year of the period. Employment expansion, although more sluggish than labor force growth, was continuous.

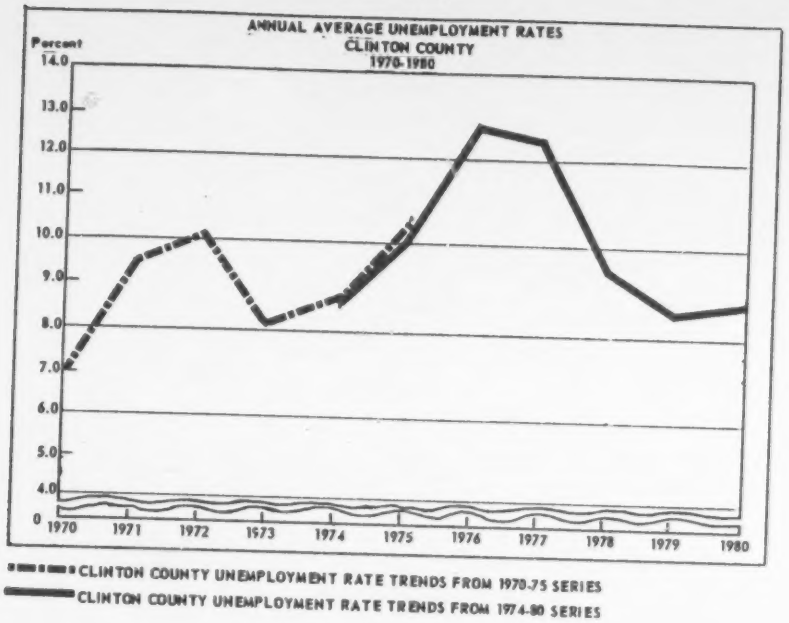
Growth in the County civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (24.4 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a widening in labor force participation. The civilian labor force participation rate rose to 52.5 percent in 1980 (up 1.8 percent from 1970). The rise in the labor force participation rate in Clinton County was caused by a major increase in the participation of women in the labor market (from 37.9 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) following nationwide and State trends. The labor force participation rate for men decreased to 62.8 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.2 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

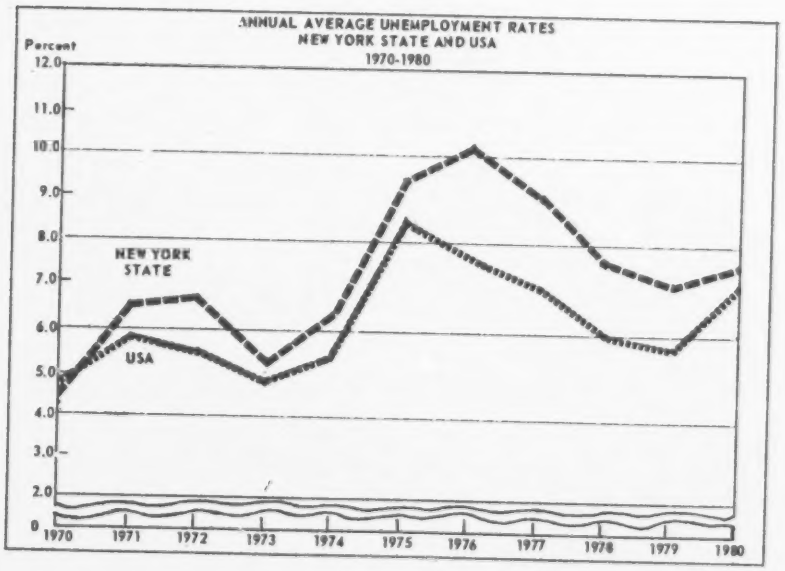
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Clinton County	
Overall	50.7	52.5	+1.8
Male	65.0	62.8	-2.2
Female	37.9	43.8	+5.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Clinton County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates during the period 1970 to 1980. Still, changes in the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate reached a peak of 12.9 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After decreasing for three straight years, the County rate ended the period on the rise. In 1980 the County rate was 8.8 percent compared with a State rate of 7.6 percent and a national unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

GRAPH 1a.

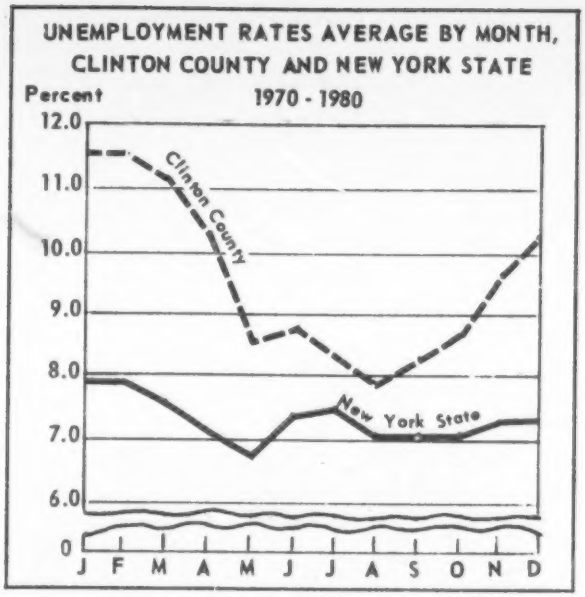


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Clinton County than for New York State. From 1970 to 1980, Clinton County's unemployment rates averaged 11.6 percent in the winter months and 7.9 percent in the summer months. The statewide monthly unemployment rate fluctuated much less, varying from a low of 6.3 percent in the summer months to a high of 7.9 percent in the winter months (see Graph 2). A substantial portion of Clinton County's seasonal unemployment was tied to changes in tourism and recreation business over the course of the year.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Clinton County

A local economy, such as Clinton County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occrs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Clinton County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Clinton County, New York State and the nation for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Clinton County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	17.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	4.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	13.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	82.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	22.7	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.0	23.0	20.2
Government	31.6	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Clinton County's principal industry is government. Government employs 31.6 percent of nonagricultural workers in the County, a proportion considerably higher than in the State and nation. Employees of the State prison facility at Dannemora and the New York State University College at Plattsburgh account for the majority of government workers. Nondurable-goods manufacturing industries, primarily paper products and chemicals, are also industries in which conditions in Clinton County favor specialization.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Clinton County

The industrial composition of Clinton County has undergone significant changes in recent years. These changes were, in general, notably different from trends for the State and nation. Table 10 presents industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Clinton County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
CLINTON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	19,000	24,200	+5,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	16.9	17.6	+0.7
Durable goods	3.2	4.5	+1.3
Nondurable goods	13.7	13.1	-0.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	83.1	82.4	-0.7
Contract construction	4.9	3.9	-1.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.8	4.9	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.6	22.7	+4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.5	17.0	+0.5
Government	34.7	31.6	-3.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of employment among industries in Clinton County were opposite to nationwide trends during the period. The share of total employment in manufacturing increased in Clinton County while it decreased in the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing declined in the County but climbed for the nation. In Clinton County, within manufacturing, an increase in the share of total employment in durable goods more than offset a drop in nondurables. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; the share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing industries declined.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area are the results of fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuations have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN CLINTON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Clinton County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+27.1	+23.9	-	+3.2
Manufacturing, total	+32.6	+23.9	-15.5	+24.2
Durable goods	+79.8	+23.9	-10.2	+66.1
Nondurable goods	+21.6	+23.9	-22.0	+19.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	+26.1	+23.9	+5.6	-3.4
Contract construction	+1.1	+23.9	-6.0	-16.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+7.7	+23.9	-11.4	-4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+55.2	+23.9	+6.5	+24.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	+12.0	+23.9	+7.4	-19.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+31.0	+23.9	+20.0	-12.9
Government	+15.7	+23.9	-0.7	-7.5

As shown in Table 11, all major sectors of Clinton County's economy grew over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 27.1 percent, with growth in individual sectors ranging from 1.1 percent in construction to 79.8 percent in durable-goods manufacturing.

The increase in total national employment resulted from an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in the local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors related to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 32.6 percent in Clinton County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy and locally outweighed national trends of declining manufacturing employment. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at about the same rate as that of the nation during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the County by 3.4 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors had a negative impact on the growth of all nonmanufacturing sectors except trade. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in some industries nearly countered the forces for contraction at the County level.

In summary, local factors as well as growth in the national economy contributed significantly to growth in manufacturing employment during the period. Increases in nonmanufacturing employment, however, were the result of growth in the national economy and in industry employment nationwide.

Labor Market Stability in Clinton County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (as mentioned above), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rates per 100 employees, indicate worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates for Clinton County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 18 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Clinton County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.1	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	1.3	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.9	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	1.6	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 2.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for just over one-half of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature and followed by recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.3 per 100. Both rates were close to New York State averages. The overall accession rate was less than the State average.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was well below the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: Labor market stability was not aggravated by strikes in Clinton County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Clinton County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. The job gains (+233) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-61). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Clinton County during the period are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
CLINTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
A. Schonbek & Co., Inc. Plattsburgh Schonbek Int. Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+45
Imperial Paper Co. Div. Plattsburgh Collins and Aikman Corp.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	NA
Ayerst Laboratories, Inc. Rouses Point American Home Prod. Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+50
Westra Plastics, Inc. Plattsburgh Westra Limited	New firm in an existing building	+18
Velan Valve Corp. Plattsburgh Velan Engineering Ltd.	Moved out of State	-45
Can-Am Casing, Inc. Champlain Continental Casing Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+46
Upstate Precision Mfg., Inc. Plattsburgh Precision Mfg., Inc.	Moved out of State	-16
Sheridan Company Plattsburgh Harris Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
Monoghan Medical Equipment Plattsburgh	New firm in a new building	+44
GSC Electronics Ltd. Champlain	Addition to an existing building	+30

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.
NA = Not available.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Clinton County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Clinton County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 72.0 percent of total personal income in Clinton County while transfer payments provided 18.4 percent and property income 9.6 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 35.8 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF CLINTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

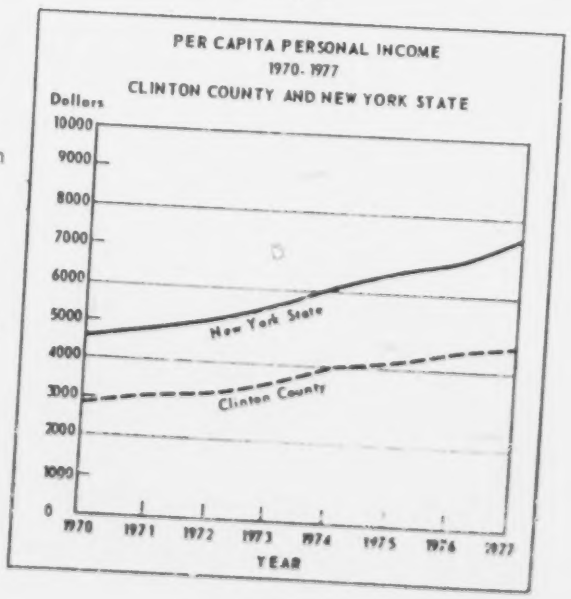
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$323.0	$438.5	$115.5	35.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	242.6	315.7	73.1	30.1	75.1	72.0
Property income	27.6	42.1	14.5	52.5	8.5	9.6
Transfer payments	52.8	80.7	27.9	52.8	16.4	18.4

In 1977 per capita income in Clinton County, at $4,748, ranked 58th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Clinton County grew 62.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Clinton County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Clinton County.

In 1978, nearly half of labor and proprietors' income in Clinton County came from government sources. This income consisted of wages and benefits paid to employees of the State University College of New York

GRAPH 3



at Plattsburgh, to employees of the New York State Correctional Facility at Dannemora, and to civilian and noncivilian personnel at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Other sources of labor force and proprietors' income were manufacturing and service industries, a distant second and third, respectively. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Clinton County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Clinton County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$287.5	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	8.9	3.1	519.5	0.5
Manufacturing	58.1	20.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	*	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	16.4	5.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	(D)	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	(D)	(D)	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	22.8	7.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	42.4	14.8	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.5	0.2	305.9	0.3
Government	138.4	48.1	17,757.5	16.0

* Less than $50,000.
(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Clinton County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Clinton County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN CLINTON COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 92	$ 80	$ 99	$143	$153	$201
Mining	-	-	-	-	135	-
Contract construction	214	221	231	263	283	304
Manufacturing-durable	181	200	237	244	272	300
Manufacturing-nondurable	191	203	224	240	267	294
Transportation, communication and public utilities	241	264	287	317	335	361
Wholesale trade	181	186	191	207	224	252
Retail trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, insurance and real estate	173	189	199	214	213	218
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public administration	266	276	281	233	280	294

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Clinton County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CLINTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN CLINTON COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	9,147
70 percent LLSIL	11,446
85 percent LLSIL	14,639
100 percent LLSIL	18,784

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 3,258 Clinton County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $269,558 per month or $82.74 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 82.2 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 16.7 percent for Home Relief and 1.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CLINTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

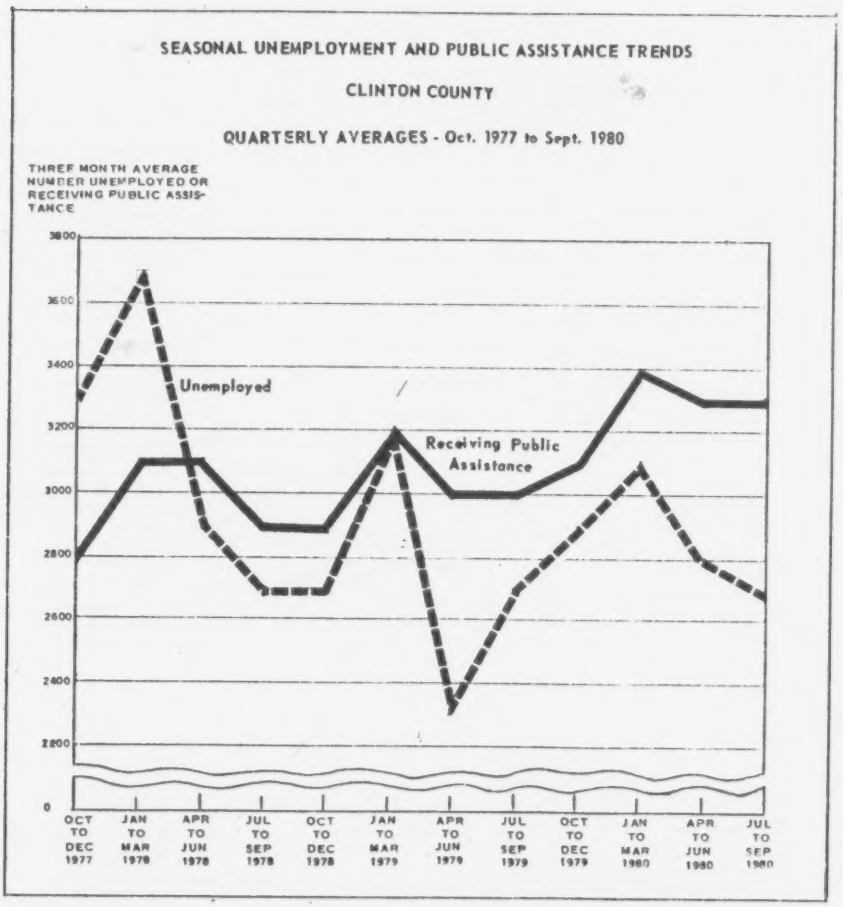
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	3,019	2,521	30	4	464
November	3,038	2,536	3	5	494
December	3,207	2,645	15	5	542
1980					
January	3,363	2,702	74	13	574
February	3,298	2,720	31	2	545
March	3,425	2,790	44	2	589
April	3,407	2,771	37	1	598
May	3,264	2,705	32	0	527
June	3,300	2,711	37	2	550
July	3,326	2,747	18	1	560
August	3,276	2,704	11	2	559
September	3,169	2,578	41	2	548
12-month average	3,258	2,678	31	3	546

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Clinton County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Clinton County numbered 17,855 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools in shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN CLINTON COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Clinton County total	9,080	8,775	17,855
Public schools	7,464	7,764	15,228
Private schools	1,616	1,011	2,627

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Clinton County was 97.9 percent white, 1.4 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CLINTON COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Clinton County total	1.4	0.2	0.4	97.9
Ausable Valley	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.6
Beekmantown	0.8	0.1	0.4	98.7
Chazy	0.2	0.2	0.3	99.4
Dannemora	-	-	0.3	99.7
North Eastern Clinton	0.3	0.1	0.1	99.5
Northern Adirondack	0.5	-	0.1	99.4
Peru	4.5	0.6	0.8	94.2
Plattsburg	1.9	0.2	0.9	97.1
Saranac	0.1	-	0.1	99.8

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Public Education Program

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Clinton-Essex counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, general merchandising-sales, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Two-year college degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Clinton Community College while the State University of New York College at Plattsburg grants four-year and post-graduate degrees in a wide range of liberal arts curriculums and teacher education.

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs

Our Lady of Victory Secretarial School offers programs in business and office education.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Clinton County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Clinton County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Clinton County in the following occupations and occupational areas:

Accounting
Auto mechanics
Business management
Carpentry
Checker-cashier
Clerk typist
Commercial service programming
Criminal justice
Electrician
Food service
Forestry
Industrial mechanics
Legal secretarial
Medical secretarial
Nursing
Plumbing and heating
Receptionist-typist
Recreation leadership
Refrigeration and appliances

Clinton County expected to provide CETA services to 1,306 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CLINTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	187
On-the-job training	57
Work experience	762
Public service employment	210
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	1,306

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Clinton County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. CLINTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.0	46.9	58.0	58.0	19.4
Female	52.0	53.1	42.0	42.0	80.6
Age					
14-19	18.1	21.5	16.6	16.6	37.1
20-21	6.2	19.6	12.5	12.5	5.0
22-44	45.3	51.2	60.5	60.5	49.3
45-54	12.1	5.2	7.3	7.3	6.9
55 and over	18.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	1.7
Race					
White	95.1	96.7	96.9	95.3	98.6
Black	4.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.4
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Clinton County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Clinton County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Clinton County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 107 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 6,556 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 2,701 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.4 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,230 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that training program graduates will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: stenographer, typist, keypunch operator, stock clerk, salesperson, short-order cook, cleaner and parking lot attendant.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment include: food service manager, cashier-checker, counter attendant, sewing machine operator, electrician, electronics mechanic, operating engineer and truck driver, heavy.

Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations

This group had 497 registered applicants available and 110 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.5. Of the 8 selected occupations in this group only one, manager, food service, met the criteria for a surplus occupation. On the labor shortage side, management trainee was the only labor shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations, there were 1,743 applicants available and 999 openings received, or 1.7 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses-- Ten occupations were considered to be surplus occupations:

Secretary
Bookkeeper I
Cashier II
Cashier-checker
Accounting clerk
Administrative clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk
Salesperson, general merchandise
Sales clerk, food
Stock clerk, self-service store

Potential labor shortages-- Twelve occupations were identified as having labor shortages:

Stenographer
Typist
Survey worker
Clerk, general
Ticket seller
Gun - repair clerk
Inventory clerk
Distributing clerk
Receptionist
Office helper
Library assistant
Teacher aide II

Labor surplus -- There were 26 applicants for each opening for sewing machine operator.

Potential labor shortage -- For assembler (fabric, plastic products) there were 15 applicants and 16 openings.

Structural Work Occupations

There were 599 applicants and 128 openings for structural work occupations, yielding the highest applicants to openings ratio of 4.7.

Labor surplus -- For operating engineer there were 26 applicants and 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages-- Potential shortages may exist for carpenter, camouflage assembler and maintenance repairer, building.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 932 applicants and 295 openings, the overall applicants/openings ratio was 3.2. Many entry level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus -- There were 40 applicants for one truck driver, heavy opening.

Potential labor shortages-- Seven occupations were considered to be shortage occupations:

Truck driver, light
Parking-lot attendant
Cloth-bolt bander
Packager, hand
Packager, machine
Crate liner
Material handler

Service Occupations

This category had a ratio of 2.8 applicants per opening with 2,149 registered applicants and 761 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses-- In two occupations an average of 26.2 jobseekers were available for each job:

Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop
Counter attendant, cafeteria

Potential labor shortages-- Fifteen occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

Child monitor
Day worker
Yard worker
Waiter/waitress, formal
Cook (hotel, restaurant)
Cook, short order I
Cook, short order II
Kitchen helper
Scullion
Locker-room attendant
Supervisor, janitorial service
Cleaner, commercial or institutional
Cleaner, industrial
Cleaner, laboratory equipment
Janitor

Farming, Fishery and Forestry with 158 applicants for 128 openings this occupation at 1.2 had the lowest applicants/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortage-- One occupation, harvest worker, fruit was listed as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 224 applicants and 134 openings available, or 1.7 applicants for each job opening.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.2 to 1 with 269 applicants for 83 openings.

Labor surplus -- There were 10.0 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage -- Shortages might exist for twisting machine operator.

Benchwork Occupations

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.3 applicants per opening. There were 145 active applicants for 63 openings.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CLINTON COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	6,556	2,230	2,701	2.4
Professional, technical, and managerial	497	169	110	4.5
Clerical and sales	1,743	471	999	1.7
Service	2,149	533	761	2.8
Farming, fishery, forestry	158	28	128	1.2
Processing	224	33	134	1.7
Machine trades	269	104	83	3.2
Benchwork	145	38	63	2.3
Structural work	599	243	128	4.7
Miscellaneous	932	243	295	3.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	17	7	0	2/
Faculty member, college or university	3	2	15	0.2
Accountant	11	3	3	3.7
Administrative assistant	15	10	0	2/
Manager, office	18	9	3	6.0
Manager, retail store	20	9	6	3.3
Manager, food service	17	6	1	17.0
Management trainee	24	8	13	1.8
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	20	9	8	2.5
Medical secretary	20	7	4	5.0
Secretary	67	27	9	7.4
Stenographer	19	1	20	1.0
Clerk, typist	65	25	25	2.6
Keypunch operator	20	4	9	2.2
Telegraphic typewriter operator	32	0	0	2/
Typist	52	1	55	0.9
Survey worker	7	0	15	0.5
Clerk, general	165	30	134	1.2
Bookkeeper I	29	13	5	5.8
Bookkeeper II	18	6	4	4.5
Cashier II	16	6	3	5.3
Cashier-checker	78	30	4	19.5
Ticket seller	19	0	26	0.7
Accounting clerk	24	11	3	8.0
Administrative clerk	119	38	14	8.5
Shipping/receiving supervisor	11	3	4	2.8
Gun-repair clerk	88	0	113	0.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Inventory clerk	27	3	18	1.5
Shipping/receiving clerk	21	9	3	7.0
Stock clerk	29	9	11	2.6
Distributing clerk	10	0	10	1.0
Receptionist	64	6	71	0.9
Office helper	29	0	52	0.6
Library assistant	57	1	85	0.7
Teacher aide II	105	1	159	0.7
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	2	7	1.4
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	67	15	9	7.4
Sales clerk	43	17	13	3.3
Sales clerk, food	13	0	2	6.5
Driver, sales route	10	4	5	2.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	16	3	2	8.0
Services				
House worker, general	13	3	9	1.4
Child monitor	33	8	16	2.1
Day worker	29	12	16	1.8
Yard worker	14	2	13	1.1
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	269	10	8	33.6
Waiter/waitress, bar	16	5	9	1.8
Waiter/waitress, formal	104	29	41	2.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	69	17	21	3.3
Counter attendant, cafeteria	124	1	7	17.7
Bartender	55	21	10	5.5
Bar attendant (hotel/restaurant)	11	4	4	2.8
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	80	21	52	1.5
Cook, short order I	46	14	30	1.5
Cook, short order II	17	3	16	1.1
Cook (mess)	13	8	4	3.2
Kitchen helper	142	25	159	0.9
Scullion	12	0	12	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	45	17	12	3.8
Cosmetologist	11	4	2	5.5
Home attendant	12	5	3	4.0
Nurse aide	77	20	22	3.5
Locker-room attendant	11	0	13	0.8
Airline security representative	9	0	11	0.8
Guard, security	231	7	29	8.0
Merchant patroller	18	8	3	6.0
Supervisor, janitorial services	10	0	10	1.0
Housecleaner (hotel/restaurant)	20	9	8	2.5
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	121	49	60	2.0
Cleaner, industrial	14	4	13	1.1
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	26	0	37	0.7
Janitor	131	29	76	1.7

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	43	0	62	0.7
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	13	3	4	3.2
Farmworker, dairy	39	11	30	1.3
Processing				
Injection-molding-mach. tender	121	5	119	1.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	54	14	16	3.4
Automobile mechanic helper	10	8	1	10.0
Twisting-machine operator	19	0	22	0.9
Benchwork				
Assembler II	12	2	9	1.3
Assembler (fabric, plastics)	15	0	16	0.9
Sewing-machine operator	26	4	1	26.0
Structural work				
Automobile-body repair	13	4	5	2.6
Electrician	12	5	1	12.0
Electronics mechanic	27	14	2	13.5
Painter	20	8	9	2.2
Operating engineer	26	9	1	26.0
Carpenter	46	15	18	2.6
Carpenter, rough	18	7	0	2/
Construction worker I	138	57	17	8.1
Camouflage assembler	10	0	16	0.6
Construction worker II	42	16	7	6.0
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	35	12	16	2.2
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	44	18	6	7.3
Truck driver, heavy	40	14	1	40.0
Truck driver, light	52	16	23	2.3
Bus driver	44	1	9	4.9
Chauffeur	123	1	0	2/
Automobile-service station attendant	29	10	8	3.6
Parking-lot attendant	14	0	14	1.0
Cloth-bolt bander	76	5	69	1.1
Packager, hand	72	21	24	3.0
Packager, machine	57	12	32	1.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous (cont'd)				
Crate liner	18	1	19	0.9
Industrial-truck operator	12	4	0	2/
Laborer, stores	17	3	3	5.7
Material handler	119	34	58	2.1

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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